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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

MARCH 19, 1951

MAR 26 1951

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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L A T E   N E W S

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Cotton production in Spain during the 1950-51 season is reported to be slightly more than 15,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). This is an increase of about 3,000 bales over the previous season. About half of the current crop consists of the longer staple Egyptian cotton, the remainder is medium-staple American Upland type.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## WORLD FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

The world harvest of flue-cured tobacco reached a record level during the 12 months July 1950 through June 1951 and is now estimated at 1,907 million pounds or 7 percent above the 1949-50 harvest of 1,784 million pounds and 3 percent above the 1948-49 harvest of 1,850 million pounds. The estimated 1950-51 crop is approximately 2 percent above the previous record 1947-48 harvest of 1,877 million pounds. The 141 million-pound increase in the 1950 United States flue-cured production is largely responsible for the increased total production; however, moderate increases estimated for Japan, India and Southern Rhodesia helped to offset the decreases in China, Canada, Taiwan (Formosa), and Brazil.

Increased world demand for flue-cured leaf has encouraged larger plantings in most producing countries. Since the war there has been a continuing change in consumer demand from dark and cigar tobaccos to flue-cured and certain other light types used principally in cigarettes. The world effective demand for flue-cured tobacco and especially United States flue-cured would be considerably greater if it were not for restrictions on trade by the principal tobacco importing countries.

United States.--The 1950 flue-cured crop was 13 percent above 1949, according to the latest official estimate. High yields during the past three seasons are generally attributed to improved cultural practices such as the use of more fertilizer and closer plantings and generally favorable growing conditions. The 1950 crop was 66 percent of the world total flue-cured production. This compares with 62 percent in 1949, 58 percent in 1948, and 70 percent during the 1935-39 period.

Canada.--Flue-cured production in Canada in 1950 totaled 102.4 million pounds as compared to 116.7 million pounds in 1949 and 102.4 million pounds in 1948. The decrease in production during 1950 is primarily due to less favorable growing conditions during the season which lowered the yield per acre. A flue-cured acreage increase for 1951 has been agreed upon by the Ontario Flue-Cured Marketing Association. This 1951 acreage policy is reportedly based upon an anticipated demand including both domestic and export for 130.0 million pounds of flue-cured leaf.

China.--China's 1950 flue-cured harvest (excluding Taiwan and Manchuria) is estimated at only 80 million pounds from 81,000 acres as compared to 270 million pounds from 380,000 acres in 1948. No data are available for the 1949 flue-cured crop but it was reported to be far below 1948. On the basis of the 80 million pound flue-cured estimate in 1950, a serious shortage of this type is indicated, even calculated at the reduced cigarette consumption now reported for China. The area planted to flue-cured leaf in 1950 was sharply reduced because all of the 1949 crop had not been sold owing to lack of transportation facilities, because more acreage was planted to food crops, low prices received by farmers for the 1949 crop and shortages of fuel for curing.

## FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: World acreage and production, 1950 with comparisons 1/

Country	Acreage				Production			
	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950 2/	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950 2/
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Canada.....	50,703	90,874	90,733	92,664	54,616	102,442	116,668	102,350
Mexico.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	4/	2,458	4,630	3,750
United States.....	981,400	883,800	935,400	954,500	863,620	1,089,584	1,114,508	1,255,790
Italy.....	3/	6,706	8,157	9,214	2,846	11,340	14,775	15,212
China.....	132,800	380,000	3/	81,000	150,900	270,000	3/	80,000
Manchuria.....	10,540	3/	3/	3/	13,930	3/	3/	3/
Pakistan.....	5/	620	1,525	4,000	5/	600	1,500	4,000
India.....	4/	140,000	125,000	159,000	31,280	75,000	70,000	84,000
Japan.....	40,830	42,067	51,325	60,755	62,350	65,766	67,608	91,689
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1,988	9,714	16,595	12,444	3,235	7,418	18,982	12,400
Korea.....	7,674	12,270	13,118	3/	11,839	13,252	22,146	3/
Thailand (Siam).....	3/	28,066	33,620	32,400	3/	8,377	9,920	11,000
Argentina.....	4/	7,400	6,400	11,000	4/	6,600	6,200	3/
Brazil.....	3/	37,400	32,250	32,000	3/	43,500	43,400	41,300
Nyasaland.....	3/	3/	5,000	3/	2,574	2,903	2,604	3/
Northern Rhodesia.....	3/	12,140	17,500	3/	3/	5,726	7,000	3/
Southern Rhodesia.....	48,010	125,968	154,000	3/	24,623	83,388	104,216	3/
Union of South Africa.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	4,996	23,256	21,000	21,500
Australia.....	9,913	3,720	4,561	5,170	5,276	3,416	4,132	3,855
New Zealand.....	1,740	4,393	3,950	3,900	1,370	5,000	4,500	5,000
Estimated production								
in all other								
countries 6/.....	37,170	72,000	235,000	285,000	2,682	30,000	150,000	175,000

Estimated World Total.: 1,390,723 : 1,857,138 : 1,734,134 : 1,743,047 : 1,237,855 : 1,850,025 : 1,783,789 : 1,906,846

1/ Year beginning July 1. For north temperate zone countries, harvests July through October of the year shown; for all other countries, harvests January through June of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data not available.

4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ No flue-cured production in prewar years. 6/ Includes approximations for countries not listed where data not available.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports from U.S. Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and other information.

Japan.--Japan's flue-cured production dropped during the war and immediately thereafter reaching a record low of 15.2 million pounds in 1946. Since then production has been steadily increasing until at present it is only about 8 million pounds below the prewar record of over 99 million pounds produced in 1940.

Pakistan.--Flue-cured production in Pakistan in 1950 was estimated at 4.0 million pounds from 4,000 acres or more than twice as much as the 1949 production. No flue-cured leaf was produced in Pakistan prior to World War II and commercial production was first achieved in 1948-49. The large increase in acreage and production of flue-cured leaf may result from the concentrated efforts of manufacturers to increase domestic production. It is believed that by 1953 sufficient flue-cured tobacco will be produced in Pakistan to meet the requirements for the domestic manufacturers of cigarettes; however, United States flue-cured tobacco is and will continue to be needed for blending purposes in medium and better class, Virginia type cigarettes.

Other Far Eastern Countries.--Total production of flue-cured tobacco in Manchuria, Taiwan (Formosa), Korea, Thailand (Siam), and India is estimated at 124 million pounds. Production for the other Asiatic countries in 1950-51 is estimated about equal to the 1949-50 harvest but considerably above the prewar average. However, definite information on production in these countries is not available.

Other Countries.--The Union of South Africa's 1950-51 flue-cured production is estimated at 21.5 million pounds, compared with 21.0 million in 1949-50 and 23.3 million in 1948-49. No official forecast is available on the 1950-51 production in Southern Rhodesia. However, it is reported that this crop will be larger than the 1949-50 harvest of 102.4 million pounds. The same is true for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which produced 7.0 and 2.6 million pounds, respectively, in 1949-50. Other countries producing flue-cured leaf include Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, British East Africa, Venezuela, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Italy, Spain, New Zealand, Australia, and Mauritius.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

## WORLD EGG PRODUCTION IN 1950: CURRENT CHICKEN NUMBERS

Egg production during 1950 increased considerably over the previous year in nearly all of the major producing countries. The Northwestern European countries and the United States showed the most appreciable increase while Canada and Australia showed slight decreases.

Favorable egg prices during late 1949 and early 1950 in most countries (the United States being a major exception) encouraged poultrymen to keep more laying hens. World supplies of feed grains from the 1949 crop were plentiful in 1950 and relatively cheap until after the beginning of the Korean conflict. Governmental policies of several of the major poultry-producing countries, excluding the United States, made it more profitable to feed grain to live-stock, including poultry, than to sell it as grain. The generally favorable feed situation and improved management practices enabled poultrymen to increase the rate-of-lay of their hens and this, with the continued strong demand for poultry products, resulted in the large increase in egg production.

World egg production, now about two-fifths above prewar, has recovered to such an extent that rationing has been discontinued in nearly all countries except the United Kingdom. Many of the major poultry exporting countries have surplus eggs and poultry and are actively seeking export markets for them. There is an increased effort on the part of both government and non-governmental organizations to encourage output of quality poultry products and to provide assurance of favorable prices to producers.

Chicken numbers increased substantially in nearly all of the major producing countries. Exceptions were Belgium and the United Kingdom which reported only slight gains; Canada which reported a decrease of 13 percent in 1950, and the United States which showed a decrease of 3 percent. As with egg production, the Northwestern European countries had the largest increases in chicken numbers.

Many of the major poultry-producing countries are showing an increased interest in the production of poultry meat as a main enterprise rather than merely as a by-product of egg production. Canada is increasing production of poultry meat for domestic markets and Australia, Ireland, The Netherlands, and Denmark are increasing poultry meat production for both domestic and export markets.

Nearly all of the countries which exported eggs prior to World War II are again active in the export market and have in most cases exceeded prewar levels. In addition, many of these countries are exporting considerable amounts of poultry meat. Denmark has been exporting primarily to the United Kingdom and Western Germany. The Netherlands has directed most of its poultry exports to other countries on the continent. Sweden, Finland, and Norway are expanding exports of poultry products to the United Kingdom and the other European countries. Argentina, despite the low production of 1950 which was caused by inadequate feed supplies, during the past season of flush production exported eggs to Switzerland and dried egg yolks to the United States.

EGGS: Number produced 1/ in specified countries,  
average 1934-38, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Canada.....	2,638	3,883	4,484	4,274	3,774	3,662
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	90
Panama.....	-	-	52	-	54	-
United States.....	35,498	55,590	55,252	55,158	56,629	60,046
Cuba.....	320	300	288	276	318	320
Dominican Republic....	-	60	60	60	60	60
<b>EUROPE</b>						
Albania.....	143	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	663	270	285	350	400	540
Belgium.....	1,693	1,100	1,380	1,440	1,900	2,100
Bulgaria.....	682	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia <u>2/</u> ....	1,958	776	903	1,110	1,380	-
Denmark.....	1,979	883	992	1,392	1,870	2,100
Finland.....	317	93	117	176	266	317
France.....	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,100	6,800	7,100
Germany (Tri-Zone)....	3,700	2,150	1,975	2,250	2,800	4,100
Greece.....	550	349	376	334	390	450
Hungary.....	1,050	-	650	750	-	-
Ireland.....	1,086	801	733	844	1,014	1,042
Italy.....	5,500	3,600	4,300	4,450	4,550	5,000
Luxembourg.....	40	-	30	35	40	40
Netherlands.....	1,978	480	1,052	1,159	1,480	1,900
Norway.....	369	155	193	263	340	450
Poland and Danzig.....	3,500	2,276	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	250	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania.....	1,500	<u>3/</u> 532	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	1,700	-	1,992	1,800	1,800	1,920
Sweden.....	900	1,149	1,217	1,335	1,334	1,464
Switzerland.....	423	391	442	520	559	530
United Kingdom-Farm <u>4/</u> 5/	3,871	2,418	2,600	3,000	3,500	-
Total <u>4/</u> 5/	5,098	3,850	4,000	4,300	5,000	5,800
Yugoslavia.....	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ASIA</b>						
Lebanon.....	-	65	60	48	42	45
Palestine.....	108	200	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	92	120	90	110	120	-
Turkey.....	1,003	863	895	840	840	-
Japan.....	3,553	618	663	790	1,214	1,568
India.....	-	2,794	-	-	-	1,082
Pakistan.....	-	571	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands....	-	240	400	605	652	740
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina.....	1,127	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	200	200	-
Chile.....	-	520	460	370	400	400
Paraguay.....	-	-	100	110	120	120
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	289	358	326	330	300	300
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Egypt.....	751	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco.....	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa..	-	-	372	-	1,200	1,200
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
Australia <u>6/</u> .....	708	1,358	1,470	1,431	1,443	1,392
New Zealand.....	430	-	-	-	450	-

1/ Relates to farm production in Canada and the United States, but data for many countries not explicit on this point. 2/ Postwar numbers possibly under reported.  
3/ Fifty-eight countries. 4/ Year ending May of year indicated. 5/ Three-year average.  
6/ Commercial production for year ending in June of year reported.

CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, average 1934-38,  
annual 1946-1951

Continent and country	Date applicable	Average 1934-38	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 (Preliminary)
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>								
Canada.....	1/ Dec. 1	44,077	51,697	50,728	47,310	37,169	39,319	34,277
Guatemala.....	2/	664	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500
Mexico.....	March	36,368	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	2/	195	1,372	1,528	-	1,400	1,400	-
United States.....	Jan. 1	408,177	530,203	474,441	461,550	448,676	480,834	466,686
Cuba.....	4/ July	-	10,500	10,000	9,000	8,500	9,000	8,500
Dominican Republic...		2,358	1,906	1,900	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Albania.....		2,060	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	1/ Dec. 3	2/ 8,862	5,300	5,400	5,800	5,600	6,100	7,400
Belgium.....	1/ Dec. 31	16,500	11,111	13,333	13,500	16,100	16,300	16,500
Bulgaria.....	1/ Dec. 31	5/ 11,514	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia 6/....	Jan.	2/ 31,875	-	10,660	11,982	14,987	15,708	-
Denmark.....	July	2/ 27,643	18,388	19,271	23,445	25,996	24,665	-
Finland 8/.....	Sept. 1	2,853	1,171	1,544	1,918	2,668	2,880	-
France.....	Fall	9/ 145,000	-	2/ 145,500	-	-	75,000	-
Germany (Tri-zone)...	1/ Dec.	51,225	-	27,500	25,500	29,000	39,957	47,819
Greece 10/.....	1/ Nov. 30	11,679	8,200	7,500	8,625	9,700	9,700	10,000
Hungary.....	Feb. 28	5/ 17,880	11/ 16,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
Ireland.....	June	15,961	15,263	-	-	-	22,077	-
Italy.....		76,000	-	12/ 50,613	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg.....	1/ Dec.	2/ 515	275	350	380	400	400	400
Netherlands 13/.....	1/ Dec.	14/ 23,632	3,078	7,315	8,500	9,843	10,584	15,676
Norway.....	June 20	5,686	2,926	3,768	4,663	6,743	4,985	-
Poland and Danzig....	July	50,000	20,000	-	39,000	-	-	-
Portugal.....	1/ Dec. 31	15/ 5,716	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania.....		3/ 31,835	16/ 10,939	-	15,000	-	-	-
Spain.....	July 1	17/ 28,972	18/ 22,468	-	37,200	33,500	35,000	-
Sweden.....	June	11/ 10,980	-	12,395	14,023	17,000	17,200	-
Switzerland.....	April	15/ 5,544	5,043	5,025	5,900	6,100	6,200	-
United Kingdom-Farm..	June	73,402	61,723	64,880	79,219	89,152	90,789	-
Total.....	June	-	76,393	81,526	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	1/ Dec. 31	18,021	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ASIA</b>								
Lebanon.....	1/ Dec.	-	1,400	1,450	1,000	992	994	995
Palestine.....	2/	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....		1,525	2,029	1,826	2,235	-	-	-
Turkey.....		16,794	18,422	18,514	17,303	-	-	-
China.....		265,765	184,984	204,115	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	July	51,094	19/ 19,000	19/ 16,373	19/ 17,688	20/ 16,356	20/ 19,907	-
India.....		-	146,081	-	-	-	62,600	62,200
Pakistan.....		-	44,732	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands...		25,365	9,434	15,081	21,911	26,000	30,000	-
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina.....	June	21/ 42,988	-	-	-	-	47,500	-
Brazil.....		22/ 59,000	-	-	60,000	60,000	-	-
Chile.....	June	2/ 1,026	5,000	4,500	3,600	4,000	4,000	-
Paraguay.....		-	-	2,000	-	-	2,400	-
Peru.....		-	-	-	-	-	9,500	-
Uruguay.....		19/ 4,814	5,312	4,912	3,952	3,752	-	-
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Egypt.....	July	15/ 26,889	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco.....		2/ 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	Aug/	19/ 14,000	14,000	16,900	16,000	15,700	16,000	-
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Australia.....	1/ Dec. 31	15,541	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	March	15/ 3,489	-	-	-	-	4,200	-

1/ End year estimates (October to December) included under the following year for comparison. Thus for Canada, the December 1, 1945 estimate of 51,697 is shown under 1946. 2/ Average for 2 to 4 years only. 3/ 1940. 4/ December for 1948-50. 5/ 1935. 6/ Postwar numbers possibly under-reported. 7/ May 1. 8/ Adult poultry. 9/ Represents chickens raised. 10/ All poultry. 11/ September. 12/ Hens and cocks. 13/ Hens and pullets. 14/ June. 15/ 1936. 16/ Fifty-eight counties instead of 71 as prewar. 17/ 1939. 18/ April. 19/ August. 20/ February. 21/ 1937. 22/ 1938.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Both egg production and chicken numbers in 1951 will probably stay at about 1950 levels for most of the major producing countries. Many of these countries now have large exportable surpluses and will not find it profitable to expand further. Canada has already adjusted production largely for domestic market. Ireland appears to have leveled off its chicken numbers and egg production for export and is concentrating on domestic markets for eggs and poultry meat. The increase in grain prices since the beginning of the Korean war and the possibility of tight feed supplies is likely to contribute further to the leveling off of egg production and chicken numbers.

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#### DECREASE IN WOOL MOVEMENT FROM SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 1/

Less wool moved from the 5 principal Southern Hemisphere countries in the 1950-51 2/ season through December than for the same period in the 1949-50 season. The reduction in exports amounted to almost 14 percent, reflecting the depletion of wool stocks that accumulated during World War II. Henceforth exports will depend upon the current clips.

Of the total wool exports from the 5 principal countries for the 1950-51 season through December, 158 million pounds actual weight were destined for the United States, according to preliminary data available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is a decrease of about 6 percent from the movement to this country for the same period last year and is about 50 percent larger than exports to the United States from the chief supplying countries two years ago. The quantity this season however is well below the level for the immediate postwar years and the level necessary to maintain the 1950 rate of civilian consumption and the current military requirements.

Total exports from the 5 countries amounted to 740 million pounds compared to 851 million pounds for the comparable months the previous season. The United States took about 21 percent of the quantity in 1950-51 and about 20 percent in the 1949-50 season. In comparison the United States took about 23 percent of exports for the 3 seasons starting with 1946.

Uruguay and the Union of South Africa exported larger amounts than in the previous season through December but the decrease in the other

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as Foreign Agricultural Circular FW-1-51, available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.

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 ETRANsom:jcs  
 3-12-51  
 PC&M

WOOL: Exports from Southern Hemisphere countries, 1950-51 season through December 1/<sub>1</sub>,  
 with comparison  
 (actual weight)

Principal countries of destination	Australia		New Zealand 2/		Union of South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	Mil.	lbs.	Mil.	lbs.	Mil.	lbs.	Mil.	lbs.	Mil.	lbs.
United States	57.9	49.3	6.0	15.9	17.6	14.0	66.8	28.7	18.6	50.0
United Kingdom	203.1	156.3	61.4	28.4	28.0	30.2	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.6
Canada	3.9	2.6	2.9	2.4	0.5	0.5	3/	0	0.0	3/
Continental Europe	86.4									
France	63.5	74.1	5.6	4.3	9.6	17.8	9.2	3.3	1.1	1.8
Belgium	28.4	59.6	1.6	1.5	10.1	12.4	1.8	1.2	2.1	5.4
Germany	23.1	25.3	3.3	2.0	11.8	13.5	1.0	1.7	2.4	0.6
Italy	35.8	29.0	0.8	1.6	4.1	11.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.8
Others	25.7	25.7	4.1	2.3	3.4	3.8	5.5	7.1	1.7	3.7
Total	237.2	213.7	15.4	11.7	39.0	58.5	19.3	14.9	8.9	12.3
Others	47.3	36.9	8.1	4.6	5.1	2.3	1.0	3.9	1.4	1.7
Total	549.4	458.8	93.8	63.0	90.2	105.5	87.7	49.4	28.9	64.6

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ July - November. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

Compiled from official sources and reports of Foreign Service officers.

countries were more than enough to offset the increases. Conditions in both Uruguay and South Africa were abnormal in the opening months of the 1949-50 season and increases in the current season represents more of a return to normal than larger export availability. The movement of this year's clip has had no major impediments such as the dock strike in Uruguay last year, and the market has been conducive to early marketing. Actual quantities exported reflects the absence of stocks of old wool in the producing countries and possibly some speculative holding.

Exports to the United Kingdom for the period are down about 35 percent from last year and are down about 10 percent to France. Exports to Belgium and Germany remained about the same and wool consigned to Italy increased from 32 to 45 million pounds.

The wool considered above is mostly apparel wool and accounts for about 80 percent of the World's production and about 90 percent of that entering international trade. The consuming countries discussed received about 94 percent of the clip exported through December leaving only 6 percent for the rest of the world.---By Eugene T. Ransom, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

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## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

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### FATS AND OILS

#### VENEZUELA DISCONTINUES PLANTING AFRICAN OIL PALMS

African oil palm plantings in Venezuela are being discontinued, according to James H. Kempton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Caracas. Moreover, funds no longer are being expended in the care of the trees now planted and the fruit in bearing is not being harvested.

The decision to make no further plantings is based on the failure thus far to determine definitely the cause of the palm disease which has been threatening the trees since early last year. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, October 23, 1950)

The commercial company in control of the Venezuelan palm project extracted 8 tons of palm oil in its crude plant but was unable to interest local soap makers in this product. The latter pointed out that palm oil differs from coconut oil, and as their factories are operating satisfactorily on coconut oil, they see no reason to change.

On the other hand, the free fatty acid content of palm oil eliminates it by law from being sold as a cooking oil.

Plans are under way to bring a phytopathologist from the Belgian Congo to work on the disease, and a small oil refinery is being considered to convert palm oil into oil that will conform with the standards of the Ministry of Health for cooking oil.

# ARGENTINE EXPORTS OF ANIMAL FATS INCREASE IN 1950

Exports of tallow, cattle fats, and lard from Argentina during 1950 were at high levels, according to S. Baxter, American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

Tallow and cattle fat shipments totaling 48,248 short tons were approximately 23 percent higher than during 1949 but still only 75 percent of the pre-war exports of over 65,000 tons. European countries were the principal markets, with Italy, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom taking 14,586, 7,466, and 5,784 tons, respectively. South American countries were consigned 2,464 tons.

Lard exports in 1950, totaling 30,090 tons were more than 3 times the quantity exported in 1949 and the largest in any year since 1945. With the exception of small quantities going to Hong Kong, Chile, and Peru, European countries received the bulk of the Argentina lard.

The export prices of various cattle fats and lard, as published by a leading tallow broker in Buenos Aires, were on February 2, 1951, as follows (converted to U. S. cents at the rate of 1 peso equals 20.0 cents):

<u>Commodity</u>	Pesos per kilogram f.o.b. <u>Buenos Aires</u>	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>
Primer jus (in pine casks).....	2.65	24.0
Edible tallow (in pine casks)...	2.55	23.1
Inedible tallow (in pine casks).	2.50	22.7
Stearine (in bags).....	2.50	22.7
Lard (in cans) <u>1/</u> .....	4.30	39.0

1/ February 7 quotation.

These prices are based on actual sales made by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute or nominal quotations estimated by the trade.

# CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF COCONUT PRODUCTS INCREASE IN FOURTH QUARTER 1950

Ceylon's exports of coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and fresh coconuts all showed sizeable increases during the fourth quarter of 1950, while copra shipments amounted to about 85 percent of the third quarter volume, according to W. H. Schoellkopf, American Embassy, Colombo.

Coconut oil exports in the fourth quarter 1950 of 34,570 long tons were almost double the 18,494 tons shipped in the previous quarter and brought the year's total to 75,717 tons, approximately 85 percent of the volume exported in 1949. The Netherlands, Ceylon's principal market for coconut oil, took 18,600 tons and Pakistan took 11,295 tons. During 1949 the United Kingdom was the best customer for Ceylonese coconut oil, but with the end of the copra/coconut oil contract with the British Ministry of Food in December 1949, exports to this country decreased to only 200 tons in 1950.

Exports of desiccated coconut continued heavy during the last quarter of 1950 and a total of 14,509 tons were exported, with 7,550 tons going to the United Kingdom. During the year 1950 a total of 44,409 tons were exported against only 15,602 in the previous year. The United Kingdom received slightly more than half of all desiccated coconut exports in 1950. Because of the quota on the importation of fats, British bakers use desiccated coconut as shortening.

Shipments of fresh coconuts amounted to 2.4 million nuts in the fourth quarter 1950 against 1.9 million in the July-September period. A total of 8.6 million coconuts were exported in the year 1950, 77 percent to the United Kingdom, compared with 12.9 million in 1949. This decrease is attributed to the fact that the Government took steps to make available to local consumers a larger supply of fresh nuts. This was done by controlling the exports of fresh nuts. In order to export fresh nuts, a shipper has to supply an equal number of nuts to the Cooperative Wholesale Establishment before he can obtain an export license.

Copra shipments during October-December 1950 of 8,024 tons were about 1,500 tons less than shipments during the previous quarter. Total 1950 shipments of 21,117 tons showed a decrease of 2 percent from the 21,575-ton volume of 1949. Pakistan, taking 9,219 tons, was the largest purchaser in 1950, followed by India which received 8,132 tons.

Wholesale prices of copra and coconut oil continued the fairly steady increase shown during most of 1950, while fresh coconut and desiccated coconut prices declined. Copra on October 1 was selling at 215 rupees per candy of 560 pounds (\$180 per long ton) and on December 29 had increased to 247.50 rupees (\$207). The coconut oil wholesale price at the beginning of the fourth quarter was 1,400 rupees per long ton (\$293) and had risen to 1,700 rupees (\$356) at the end of the year. Fresh coconuts brought from 484 to 490 rupees per 1,000 nuts (\$101-\$103) during the first week of October, rose to 540 rupees (\$113) in mid-November, then dropped to 350 (\$73) at the close of the year. Desiccated coconut sold at 83 rupee cents per pound (17.4 cents) in early October and at 69 rupee cents (14.5 cents) on December 29.

Ceylon coconut products are in great demand in view of the dollar shortage and because of the international situation. Although a drought in late 1950 may cause a decrease in production in 1951 and although local consumption of coconut products is increasing while production remains fairly stable, the general outlook for 1951 is good.

#### LIBERIA'S PALM AND COCONUT AREAS INCREASED

Areas in coconut and domesticated palms in Liberia have been increased during the past 3 years, states F. E. Pinder, American Embassy, Monrovia.

Approximately 150,000 coconut seedlings were planted along the Kru Coast, the principal coconut belt, during 1950. This brings the number of

new seedlings to about 750,000. It is believed that the interest shown in Liberia's coconut production in 1950 by importers in the United States and Europe will have a definite bearing on the future expansion of this industry. Based on the present number of bearing trees it is estimated that Liberia will have an annual exportable surplus of 1,500 long tons of copra.

In the 3-year period 1948-1950, 930,000 improved Nigerian oil palm seeds were imported through the United States Economic Mission from the Oil Palm Research Center at Benin, Nigeria, for distribution to interested farmers throughout Liberia. Of the above amount, 300,000 were brought in during 1950.

Exports of palm kernels from harvested wild palms continue to be the major cash export crop of the Liberian bush farmer. During 1950 palm kernel exports totaled 21,770 short tons compared with 19,629 tons in the previous year and a prewar average of 6,840 tons. The Netherlands, Western Germany, and France, taking 18,333, 2,680, and 503 tons, respectively, were the principal importing countries.

The 1950 palm oil exports of 1,825 tons showed an 18 percent decrease from the 2,237 tons of the previous year. The Netherlands is also the principal recipient of Liberian palm oil, receiving 1,437 tons in 1950. About 140 tons were sent to the United States. The decline in palm oil exports is due to the increase in local consumption of palm oil. In the past few years local producers have improved the quality of their oil both for local consumption and for the export market. This has encouraged the wider domestic use of locally manufactured oil.

At present only about 20 percent of Liberia's palm resources are being harvested. Access to the remaining 80 percent, which at present goes to waste, will be possible as new roads are extended deeper into the palm belt.

#### WESTERN GERMANY HAS INTEREST IN ANTARCTIC WHALING

Western Germany is reported to have an interest in whaling operations in the Antarctic during the current season, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Operating under the Panamanian Flag is the "Olympic Challenger," a former United States tanker, which has been converted into a factory ship in the shipyards in Kiel, Germany. Twelve United States and Canadian-built corvettes converted into killer boats in the same yards round out the expedition.

The operation, reported to be financed by an Argentine citizen living in the United States, left for the Antarctic early in November 1950, under the command of a naturalized Argentine, formerly a Norwegian citizen. The crew consists of 10 harpooners of Norwegian origin and 530 experienced German personnel.

The conversion costs, amounting to over DM 20,000,000 (U. S. \$4,760,000) plus wages and other costs are to be paid with the whale oil produced. It is estimated that through this transaction, Western Germany will receive approximately 22,000 short tons of whale oil. It is reported that an organization to distribute the whale oil in Germany has been formed by a soap company in Dusseldorf.

Germany, a fat-deficient country without colonies or territories, finds it necessary to import large quantities of whale oil and other fats and oils to satisfy a strong domestic demand for these commodities. Prior to the war, in the years 1935-38, Germany imported an average of 204,300 tons of whale oil. During the 1935-39 seasons, Germany's own whaling industry produced an average of 57,509 tons.

Terms of the Potsdam Agreement (Article III, Paragraph 11) prohibit Germany from building or maintaining sea-going vessels of the whaling class. Moreover, the loss of most of her whaling fleet through reparation payments has prevented Germany from engaging in whaling operations since the war. However, it is believed in some quarters that this expedition may be a forerunner of future German participation on a scale approaching her prewar activity in whaling.

(Continued on Page 310)

#### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

##### BRAZILIAN RICE CROP SMALLER IN 1950-51 1/

Primarily because of a decline in rice prices at the time of planting, Brazilian growers reduced their rice acreage for 1950-51, according to Alexander L. Peaslee, American Vice Consul, Porto Alegre. Unofficial estimates indicate the acreage, planted mainly in September and October and now about ready for harvest, may approximate 4,500,000 acres, or 5 percent less than the preceding year's record of 4,760,000 acres. The acreage decreases occurred principally in central Brazil, where prices were favorable for competitive crops.

Weather during the growing season generally has been favorable for the production of rice. The crop therefore is estimated tentatively by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 6,000 million pounds of rough rice compared with 7,000 million pounds a year earlier, when the yields per acre were very good in most of the areas of production.

Rice availabilities for export from Brazil in 1951 are estimated at between 200 and 400 million pounds in terms of milled rice. This estimate includes carry-over stocks from the 1949-50 crop as well as a sizeable volume of old-crop rice sold but unshipped at the end of 1950. Official statistics are not yet available showing rice exports from Brazil in 1950. They are estimated, however, in round numbers at 200 million pounds of milled rice. Exports from the State of Rio Grande do Sul were reported

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

at 122 million pounds and it is known that at least 85 million pounds was exported from the State of Sao Paulo.

The exportation of Brazilian rice during 1951 depends largely on the Governmental policy in connection with maintaining over-all food supplies for consumption within Brazil. Rice exports were suspended at least temporarily on December 11, 1950, when President Dutra released an order to the Bank of Brazil not to permit barter arrangements for sales concluded after that date. This regulation is expected to be revoked unless the current harvest is smaller than expected or world conditions arise under which the policy of withholding supplies to ensure domestic consumption is maintained.

### Rio Grande do Sul

The 1950-51 rice harvest of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's main rice-exporting State, may be slightly less than last year. A record acreage was planted, estimated tentatively at 620 million acres compared with 597,000 acres in 1949-50. Assuming average weather conditions until harvest in March, about 1,285 million pounds of rough rice would be produced, compared with 1,310 million in 1949-50, and 1,200 million pounds in 1948-49.

The extent of the decrease in the 1950-51 crop of central Brazil will determine to a great degree the quantity available for export in 1951 to foreign countries from the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Because of the large harvest in the central States, shipments to other Brazil in 1950 were 275 million pounds less than in the year before. A probable rise in shipments to these areas again in 1951, however, may reduce the exportable supplies for foreign countries.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Rice shipments to Brazilian States, 1950 with comparisons

State	: Average : 1936-40	: 1946	: 1947	: 1948	: 1949	: 1950
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds
Federal District....	136	142	(113)	280	192	174
Rio de Janeiro.....	9	21	53			
Sao Paulo.....	84	0	0	1/ 53	81	20
Parana.....	12	1	0	1/2/	2/	2/
Bahia.....	7	21	16	17	16	16
Pernambuco.....	9	21	17	22	10	19
Railroad and truck :	-	-	-	60	131	66
Others.....	13	30	36	45	193	52
Total shipments :	270	236	235	477	623	347
Foreign exports :	71	309	214	392	1	122
Shipments and :						
exports.....	341	545	449	869	624	469

1/ Does not include 60 million pounds shipped to Sao Paulo and Parana by rail.

2/ Not separately reported. Rio Grande do Sul Rice Institute.

# U. S. RICE EXPORTS DECLINE

Exports of United States rice in January totaled 680,000 bags (100 pounds) compared with 1,883,00 bags during the corresponding month a year earlier. Deliveries were the smallest thus far of the current marketing season (August-July). Approximately 90 percent of exports were shipped to Cuba, and most of the remainder to Venezuela, Canada, and Saudi Arabia.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
January 1951, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July		August-January		January	
	1937-38		1949-50	1950-51	1950	1951
	to	1949-50	1949-50	1950-51	1950	1951
	1941-42			2/		2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Switzerland.....	41	110	59	74	2	7
Austria.....	3/	47	47	0	0	0
Greece.....	64	224	113	196	4/	0
Belgium & Luxembourg...	66	277	227	159	8	4/
Other Europe.....	257	49	42	10	12	0
Total Europe.....	428	707	488	439	22	7
Cuba.....	2,750	6,119	4,161	4,719	696	608
Canada.....	194	469	301	228	66	11
Venezuela.....	20	220	68	81	45	21
British West Indies....	4/	121	106	17	2	4/
Philippines.....	4/	18	17	0	4/	0
Indonesia.....	5/	1,733	1,494	3	633	0
Japan.....	5/	1,366	420	192	383	1
Other countries.....	190	467	328	132	36	32
Total.....	3,582	11,220	7,383	5,811	1,883	680

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not separately classified. 4/ Less than 500 bags. 5/ If any, included in "other countries."

Deliveries of 5,811,000 bags during the August-January period of the current marketing year declined 21 percent from the exports of 7,383,000 bags during the corresponding period of the year before. Exports to Cuba, Venezuela, Greece, and Switzerland increased during the year, while those to other European and Western Hemisphere countries were smaller than in 1949-50. The largest decline occurred in exports to Indonesia and Japan.

(Continued on Page 316)

TROPICAL PRODUCTSU.S. IMPORTS OF CACAO  
BEANS IN 1950 HIGHER

In 1950, United States imports of cacao beans increased 5 percent in quantity and 34 percent in value over 1949, according to the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The United States imported 659 million pounds of cacao beans valued at \$167 million in 1950, compared with imports of 629 million pounds valued at \$124 million in 1949, 546 million pounds valued at \$194 million in 1948, and annual average prewar (1935-39) imports of 595 million pounds valued at \$32 million. The average import valuation per pound of cacao beans increased from 5.4 cents in the prewar period to 35.5 cents in 1948, dropped to 19.8 cents in 1949, and rose to 25.4 cents in 1950.

Although imports of cacao beans in 1950 were only 5 percent above 1949 imports, available statistics on the decline in carry-over stocks would indicate that United States consumption in 1950 increased at least 10 percent over the 1949 level. Because of the general increase in industrial activity and other factors conducive to a greater consumption of chocolate products, it is expected that the demand for cacao beans will continue to rise. A relatively tight cacao supply situation may limit somewhat United States cacao imports under present market conditions.

United States imports of cacao beans from Africa increased 12 percent from 306 million pounds in 1949 to 344 million pounds in 1950, and imports from North America rose 21 percent from 70 million pounds to 85 million pounds, but imports from South America fell off 9 percent from 250 million pounds in 1949 to 227 million pounds in 1950. The decline in cacao imports from South America resulted from a decrease of 19 percent in imports from Brazil from 200 million pounds in 1949 to 162 million in 1950.

The leading sources of United States cacao imports in 1950 and the amount in millions of pounds contributed by each were: Gold Coast 208, Brazil 162, Nigeria 108, Dominican Republic 55, Ecuador 38, and Venezuela 26. These 6 countries supplied 598 million pounds or 91 percent of United States imports of cacao beans in 1950 compared with 587 million pounds or 93 percent of 1949 imports. Imports from each of these countries except Brazil were higher in 1950 than in 1949.

It should be noted that the United States imported over 7 million pounds of cacao beans from Mexico in 1950 compared with a negligible amount in 1949. Mexican cacao production is expanding and Mexico has changed from an importer to an exporter of cacao beans. Imports of cacao beans from French West Africa have declined steadily from a prewar annual average of 36 million pounds to less than 7 million pounds in 1950, despite the fact that French West Africa is one of the major cacao-producing areas.

Cacao Beans: United States imports for consumption,  
1950 with comparisons

Origin	Average 1935-39 1/	1948	1949 2/	1950 2/
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<b>Africa</b>				
Fr. W. Africa.....	36,390	22,178	12,425	6,821
Gold Coast.....	160,684	181,990	193,114	207,599
Nigeria.....	80,882	61,200	99,491	108,431
Spanish Africa.....	13	5,112	-	14,176
Other Africa.....	5,007	5,685	1,315	6,595
Total.....	282,976	276,165	306,345	343,622
<b>North America</b>				
Mexico.....	62	527	49	7,396
Dominican Republic:	48,896	51,705	44,786	54,698
Trinidad & Tobago.....	17,593	9,739	6,974	7,788
Other North America	16,546	18,496	17,275	14,827
Total.....	83,097	80,467	69,784	84,707
<b>South America</b>				
Brazil.....	188,918	134,882	200,117	162,293
Ecuador.....	12,625	22,975	26,251	38,357
Venezuela.....	12,892	29,093	23,197	26,406
Other South America	669	-	66	-
Total.....	215,104	186,950	249,631	227,056
Asia & Oceania.....	2,882	1,556	3,689	1,474
Europe.....	10,765	939	-	2,206
Grand Total...	594,824	546,077	628,749	659,065

1/ Includes a small amount of cacao shells.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

INDIA'S COTTON  
IMPORTS DECLINING

Indian imports of cotton have decreased in the past year due to prevailing high prices and the scarcity of cotton at the normal sources of supply. Total imports in 1949-50 amounted to 946,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) while during August through December 1950 only 280,000 bales were

imported. The quantity allocated thus far this year from the United States is 200,000 bales, which is only about half the amount received from this country in the previous season. However, in 1949-50, the quantity imported from the United States was far more than in any previous 12-month period.

Outside of the United States most of the Indian imports come from Africa. India and the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission reached a joint agreement with the British East African Governments for bulk purchase of the 1949-50 cotton crop of which India obtained 247,000 bales. This agreement was changed somewhat for the current crop, with approximately one-third (depending on the size of the crop) reserved for sale in the open market and the remainder made available for bulk purchase by India and the United Kingdom on the same basis as in 1949-50, two-thirds to India and one-third to the United Kingdom. During the first 5 months of 1950-51, India has imported 76,000 bales from British East Africa, a marked reduction from imports during a similar period in the previous season.

A similar reduction has occurred in imports of Egyptian cotton. Imports of 46,000 bales during August through December 1950 are far below the 12-month total of 298,000 bales for the 1949-50 season, principally because of the extremely high prices of Egyptian cotton.

Imports from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, amounting to 40,000 bales in 1949-50, have been surpassed by 4,000 bales in the first 5 months of 1950-51. In addition, a recent trade agreement between Pakistan and India provides for the import of 82,000 bales of Pakistani cotton. This represents a partial renewal of cotton import trade from Pakistan that normally averaged 500,000 to 600,000 bales annually but had almost disappeared after the devaluation of India's currency in September 1949. Failure of the Government of Pakistan to devalue resulted in a sharp rise in prices of Pakistani cotton in terms of Indian currency.

Exports of cotton during 1950-51 are limited by official quotas to 147,000 bales which compared with exports of 214,000 bales during the previous season. The Government of India announced an initial quota on December 30, 1950, of slightly more than 20,000 bales for export to the United States. An additional export quota of 122,500 bales (including 53,000 for the United States) was announced on January 19, 1951. A third export quota of 4,500 bales was announced on March 1, 1951. Of the total exports allocated for the current season, more than half or about 75,000 bales will be shipped to the United States, while approximately 43,000 bales will go to Japan, 16,000 to the United Kingdom, 2,000 to Canada, and the remaining 11,000 to soft currency areas including Belgium and France.

Production in India during 1950-51 has increased somewhat over the previous season although the crop of around 2.6 million bales, according to most recent private estimates, is well below the goal announced earlier by the Government. The increase of some 300,000 bales in production will help the short supply situation, but most of the domestic cotton is of the harsh, short-staple type that is used for the coarser cloths. The

reduction of imports of long-staple cotton will tend to lower the output of finer cloths. During 1949-50, consumption decreased to 3.2 million bales, a decline of more than 500,000 bales from 1948-49. With the relative scarcity of raw cotton it is not expected that 1950-51 mill consumption in India will exceed that of the previous season. Another factor that prevented a revival this year from the low consumption during the past season is the labor strike in the Bombay textile mills which lasted from the middle of August to the middle of October 1950.

The Government of India has put into effect some new restrictive measures in an attempt to enforce official ceiling prices for Indian cotton. The Government nominated 2 firms to act as the sole contractors for buying and selling cotton grown in the Ferozepore District of East Punjab early in December 1950. This "nominee" system was extended at the end of December to 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh in which 10 firms were given exclusive claim to cotton produced locally. Twenty-six firms have been named in Broach Vijay and 20 in the Surat District. The larger number of agents named in the latter 2 districts is attributed to the fact that the cotton season had not begun in these areas while the season was well advanced when the system was introduced in the other regions. The movement of seed or lint cotton from these areas has been prohibited except with the special permission of the Government. This "sealing off" of certain areas from the regular movement of cotton was extended to the East and West Khandesh Districts of Bombay State. In addition, 2 varieties of cotton from the southern states of Madras and Mysore, CO4 and MA5, respectively, have been restricted from movement outside the areas since it is felt that local demand is sufficient to consume the supply of these finer quality varieties. Although it is still too early to determine the effectiveness of these measures in lowering the price of cotton, the Indian Government seems prepared to continue strict regulation in order to accomplish its goal.--By J. E. Manger, based on reports by J. G. Evans and V. Krishnamurthy, American Consulate General, Bombay.

#### U.S. COTTON EXPORTS MOVING SLOWLY

Exports of cotton from the United States in January amounted to only 328,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (317,000 running bales). This makes a total of 2,247,000 bales (2,149,000 running bales) for August-January 1950-51 compared with 2,525,000 (2,414,000) for a similar period in 1949-50.

The amount of cotton allocated thus far for export this year remains at 3,496,000 running bales and there has been no official announcement as to whether additional allocations will be made before the new crop arrives. The supply situation and outlook for the new crop will be reviewed in the near future to determine if further allocations this season are feasible. Exports in 1950-51, as previously stated, may total around 4 million bales without further allocations when exports to Canada (unrestricted) and

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;  
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948-49 and 1949-50;  
August-January 1949-50 and 1950-51

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-January	
	Averages		1948	1949	1949-50	1950-51
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	0	1/	74	61	21	14
Belgium-Luxembourg..	147	43	152	192	97	48
Czechoslovakia.....	65	0	36	58	37	6
Denmark.....	35	5	30	34	17	12
Finland.....	35	11	35	3	3	0
France.....	589	154	676	794	427	232
Germany.....	579	4	504	759	340	224
Greece.....	2	2	12	50	16	1
Italy.....	430	12	652	749	330	166
Netherlands.....	86	34	195	259	132	68
Norway.....	13	6	17	8	5	11
Poland and Danzig..	224	1	95	47	28	1
Spain.....	101	117	70	66	28	34
Sweden.....	93	53	2/	29	7	30
Switzerland.....	2	14	38	41	32	19
United Kingdom.....	1,097	987	781	607	337	243
Yugoslavia.....	10	7	42	26	12	24
Other Europe.....	3/ 85	146	4/ 64	5/ 38	23	3
Total Europe....	3,593	1,596	3,473	3,821	1,892	1,136
Canada.....	261	294	307	286	137	216
Chile.....	6/	5	60	39	29	10
Colombia.....	17	9	53	63	21	28
Cuba.....	7	11	8	19	12	15
India.....	44	18	3	407	7	71
China.....	55	106	282	132	18	54
Japan.....	1,271	216	652	929	331	615
Fr. Indochina and						
Fr. India.....	6/	14	8	11	6	6
Korea.....	6/	N.A.	34	52	9	14
Australia.....	5	20	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	43	7	7/ 81	8/ 243	63	9/ 82
Total.....	5,296	2,296	4,961	6,002	2,525	2,247

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary. 5/ Hungary 24. 6/ If any, included in "Other countries." 7/ Includes 29 Hong Kong, 11 Palestine. 8/ Includes 143 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria. 9/ Includes 27 Hong Kong and 18 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

cotton shipped, before the imposition of controls, to countries not receiving allocations are added to the total already allocated.

A statement released on March 6 by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, indicates that as of March 5, 1951 export licenses had been issued for all of the cotton allocated except 667,115 bales. This quantity remaining to be licensed includes 261,291 bales for Italy, 126,555 for France, 15,257 for Japan, 81,596 for Germany, 58,923 for the Netherlands, 43,954 for Korea, and 25,275 for Austria. About 613,000 bales or 92 percent of the cotton remaining to be licensed as of March 5 were for countries, receiving cotton under the Economic Cooperation Administration's export program. The quantities remaining to be exported probably will be distributed fairly evenly over a period of several more months because procurement authorizations issued by the ECA are on a quarterly basis.

(Continued on page 317)

### TOBACCO

#### CHILE'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION REVISED DOWNWARD, IMPORTS LOWER

Chile's 1950-51 tobacco production has been revised downward about 8 percent below the original forecast according to Sidney N. Milliken, Agricultural Attache, Santiago. Imports of tobacco products during the 11 months January-November 1950, was 7 percent below the corresponding period in 1949.

The country's 1950-51 leaf crop is now placed at 15.4 million pounds from 8,895 acres as compared to an earlier forecast of 17.2 million pounds from 9,726 acres. The 1949-50 harvest totaled 16.8 million pounds from 9,726 acres. The 1950-51 crop is expected to consist of 10.5 million pounds of Paraguayan type leaf from 6,100 acres; 4.2 million pounds of Havana type leaf from 2,315 acres; 727,320 pounds of Virginia flue-cured leaf from 425 acres and 81,548 pounds of Burley from 55 acres. During 1949-50 crop year 11.8 million pounds of Paraguayan type, 4.4 million pounds of Havana, 528,960 pounds of Virginia flue-cured and 52,896 pounds of Burley were produced. The 1950-51 yield per acre for all types is estimated at 1,731 pounds as compared to 1,719 pounds per acre in 1949-50.

Chile's tobacco imports during January-November 1950 totaled 734,152 pounds as compared to 789,472 pounds during the same 1949 period. Total tobacco imports for the 1949 calendar year was 791,736 pounds as compared to 861,413 pounds in 1948. Leaf imports constituted 700,211 pounds or 95 percent of all tobacco imports during January-November 1950, cigars made up 19,615 pounds, cigarettes 8,596 pounds and manufactured tobacco the remaining 5,730 pounds. Cuba supplied 74 percent of Chile's tobacco imports during the first 11 months of 1950. The United States supplied 23 percent during the same period. There were no exports of either leaf tobacco or manufactured tobacco during January-November 1950 from Chile.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSLIVESTOCK AND MEAT  
SITUATION IN BELGIUM

All types of livestock in Belgium, except horses, continued to increase in numbers during 1950 according to Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Brussels. However, the increase was not as large as during the previous years. Cattle and hog numbers are considerably above the prewar level, but other livestock remain somewhat below prewar.

At present there is said to be a decline in hog slaughtering and pork production attributed by some authorities to the low prices in May and June. Belief is that farmers may have reduced their numbers of breeding sows at that time. On the other hand, the present shortage may be due to speculation by farmers who are holding their hogs for higher prices in the face of the upward trend of the market.

The high price of feed will also affect production and may discourage some farmers from expanding their hog numbers or finishing hogs to as heavy weights as otherwise. Farmers now are complaining about the prices of imported feeds.

The pasture and feed situation at present is said to be about normal. Mild, wet weather since December has helped the pastures and revived them from the slight setback they received during that month when temperatures fell below zero and snow covered the ground. Feed production in 1950 was very good, with an all-time high for yields of fodder beets and sugar beets and a fairly large potato crop. Farmers are expected to increase their plantings of feedgrains this spring but feed imports, which are becoming increasingly difficult, will be one of the decisive factors in determining production prospects for livestock and meat.

Livestock numbers in Belgium reached the point where domestic production should be able to meet consumption requirements of meat if adequate supplies of feed and fodder can be made available.

## BELGIUM: Estimated meat production in 1950, with comparison

Type	: Average : 1934-38	: 1948	: 1949	: 1950 1/
	: Mil. lbs.	: Mil. lbs.	: Mil. lbs.	: Mil. lbs.
Beef and veal.....	304	228	270	284
Pork (excl. lard).....	367	225	300	372
Mutton and goat.....	7	5	5	3
Horse.....	15	72	61	42
Total meat.....	693	530	636	701

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

Certain imports of live animals and meat, especially horsemeat and frozen meat, will continue but the meat imports may be offset, to a large extent, by exports of bacon and other fat meat.

BELGIUM: Imports and exports of meats (product weight),  
by type, during 1950 with comparison

Type of Meat	1938	1948	1949	Prel. 1950
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<b>Imports</b>				
Frozen meat.....	24,023	140,797	94,181	30,223
Chilled or Fresh meat....	30,490	11,488	14,171	9,083
Bacon.....	323	2,366	747	--
Smoked and dried meat....	792	19,912	5,659	2,595
Canned meat.....	265	12,950	2,707	3,754
Total Imports	55,893	187,513	117,465	45,655
<b>Exports</b>				
Beef.....	2,989	11,091	5,897	672
Pork.....	155	1,217	6,900	5,483
Bacon.....	1,306	119	1,607	19,700
Ham.....	--	7	11	106
Smoked and dried.....	400	1,186	55	2,840
Mutton.....	45	4,037	231	44
Horse meat.....	--	--	4	40
Canned meat.....	362	15,073	4,996	9,566
Total Exports..	5,257	32,730	19,701	38,451

Source: National Statistical Institute, Brussels.

#### FATS AND OILS

(Continued from page 300)

#### INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS IN FEBRUARY HIGHEST SINCE PREWAR

Indonesian copra exports of 38,665 long tons during February 1951 were the highest volume of monthly shipments since prewar. In contrast, February 1950 exports of only 10,089 tons were the lowest volume of monthly shipments since January 1948.

February 1951 shipments went to the following countries: Netherlands--30,921 tons; France--5,244; Sweden--2,000; and Czechoslovakia--500 tons.

Copra production during the month amounted to 36,735 tons of which 33,629 tons were produced in East Indonesia and 3,205 in West Borneo.

Deliveries to domestic oil mills totaled 8,111 tons. Production during March is forecast at 34,500 tons and exports at 22,600 tons.

Copra buying prices announced by the Copra Foundation increased on March 1 from the former price of 155 gulden per 100 kilograms (\$208.32 per long ton) to 160 gulden (\$215.04).

# U.S. COTTONSEED AND OIL EXPORTS HIGHEST SINCE 1921

United States exports in 1950 of cottonseed and cottonseed oil in terms of oil, amounting to 73,460 short tons, were the largest since 1921 when the total volume was approximately 126,490 tons, oil equivalent. In 1949 shipments totaled 61,640 tons and in the prewar period only around 3,350. The bulk of the exports throughout the years has been in the form of oil.

UNITED STATES: Cottonseed exports by country of destination,  
1950 with comparisons 1/

(Short tons)				
Country of destination	1947	1948	1949 <u>2/</u>	1950 <u>2/</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada (Including				
Newfoundland & Labrador...	-	-	90	10
Dominican Republic.....	10	-	3	364
Mexico.....	3,809	4,732	7,038	5,718
Nicaragua.....	-	36	150	148
Other.....	1	44	4	56
Total.....	3,820	4,812	7,285	6,296
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u> .....	125	15	-	15
<u>EUROPE</u>				
Greece.....	-	211	5	121
Italy.....	<u>3/</u>	3	17	15
Other.....	-	-	3	105
Total.....	<u>3/</u>	214	25	241
<u>ASIA</u>				
China.....	2,935	-	-	1,986
Japan.....	-	-	-	1,933
Lebanon.....	-	-	92	6
Syria.....	-	26	97	337
Other.....	-	2	1	-
Total.....	2,935	28	190	4,262
<u>AFRICA</u> .....	5	7	8	-
Grand total .....	6,885	5,076	7,508	10,814

1/ Not separately classified from 1923 through 1941. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Cottonseed oil exports by country of destination,  
1950 with comparisons 1/

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1947 <u>2/</u>	1948 <u>2/</u>	1949 <u>2/3/</u>	1950 <u>3/</u>
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
Canada (Incl. Newfound- land & Labrador.....)	719	50	1,232	34,689	38,480
Central America.....	40	8	30	116	177
Cuba.....	363	42	1,306	1,128	720
Mexico.....	225	-	1	42	17
Panama, Republic of.....	237	2	49	58	26
Canal Zone.....	191	42	115	660	463
West Indies.....	51	54	230	384	252
Total.....	1,826	198	2,963	37,077	40,135
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
Colombia.....	17	3	131	1,293	2,641
Ecuador.....	2	2	23	156	199
French Guiana.....	-	-	-	149	-
Peru.....	2	7	6	-	346
Venezuela.....	34	6	77	369	1,193
Other.....	5	1	9	-	-
Total.....	60	19	246	1,967	4,379
<b>EUROPE</b>					
Austria.....	4/ 44	-	796	3,511	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	-	-	238	426	2
Denmark.....	-	-	3,914	2	6
Finland.....	2	-	5/ 5	-	-
France.....	5/ 4/5/	463	5,983	8	1
Western Germany.....	-	3	-	3,255	14,166
Greece.....	-	-	-	1,260	-
Iceland.....	6	4	1	-	-
Ireland.....	-	-	5/ 5	9	695
Italy.....	-	-	-	4,296	-
Netherlands.....	39	3,036	-	1,191	474
Norway.....	11	-	-	-	-
Poland and Danzig.....	-	665	235	-	-
Sweden.....	155	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	111	-	636	13	27
Trieste.....	-	-	170	-	-
United Kingdom.....	20	-	-	4,419	-
Total.....	388	4,171	11,973	18,390	15,372
<b>ASIA</b>					
Japan.....	403	81	688	1,460	8,065
Philippines, Republic of	627	1,826	1,385	1,348	3,724
Other.....	37	78	32	221	52
Total.....	1,067	1,985	2,105	3,029	11,841
<b>AFRICA</b>					
AFRICA.....	3	1	1	3	5/ 5
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
OCEANIA.....	3	4	2	12	60
Grand total.....	3,347	6,378	17,290	60,478	71,787

1/ Crude and refined oil in terms of crude. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

4/ Austria included with Germany. 5/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

In 1950 almost 56 percent of the 71,787 tons of oil exported went to North American countries of which the largest volume--38,480 tons--was sent to Canada. Of the 15,372 tons shipped to European countries, 14,166 tons went to Western Germany.

Cottonseed exports in 1950 amounted to 10,814 tons against 7,508 in 1949. Over half of last year's exports was sent to Mexico.

# U.S. FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL EXPORTS LARGE IN 1950

United States exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1950, amounting to almost 47,340 short tons, oil equivalent, were the largest since the mid-1940's.

UNITED STATES: Linseed oil exports by country of destination,  
1950 with comparisons  
(Short tons)

Country of destination	1947 <u>1/</u>	1948	1949 <u>2/</u>	1950 <u>2/</u>
North and Central America:				
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador.....	224	55	48	292
Cuba.....	285	347	68	684
El Salvador.....	77	15	14	15
Mexico.....	6	22	6	178
Panama, Republic of.....	3	15	6	31
Other.....	271	257	137	96
Total.....	866	711	279	1,296
South America:				
Colombia.....	70	217	154	569
Venezuela.....	257	147	97	112
Other.....	118	177	81	76
Total.....	445	541	332	757
Europe:				
Austria.....	10	642	850	-
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,122	1	-	1,416
France.....	19	4,418	3/	45
Western Germany.....	50	3,775	129	7,042
Greece.....	8	496	4	10
Netherlands.....	628	2,211	7	337
Switzerland.....	-	27	11	38
Other.....	189	117	8	380
Total.....	3,026	11,687	1,009	9,268
Asia.....	138	929	211	712
Oceania.....	14	20	27	16
Africa.....	438	930	56	28
Grand total.....	4,927	14,818	1,914	12,077

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than .5 ton.  
Compiled from official sources.

Flaxseed exports of 3,557,300 bushels probably established a new record, but linseed oil shipments of 12,077 tons, though far in excess of last year's volume of less than 2,000 tons, were down from the 14,818 tons exported in 1948.

Over 77 percent of the flaxseed exports and approximately the same percentage of the linseed oil exports were sent to Europe with the largest volume of seed--1,866,016 bushels--shipped to the Netherlands and the largest volume of oil--7,042 tons--shipped to Western Germany.

UNITED STATES: Flaxseed exports by country of destination,  
1950 with comparisons  
(Bushels)

Country of destination	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
North and Central America:				
Canada, incl. Newfoundland and Labrador.....	2/ 2,572	14,024	-	671,124
Costa Rica.....	24	349	39	-
Cuba.....	106	361	276	92
Mexico.....	3,164	1,849	125	-
Panama, Republic of.....	43	28	-	-
Other.....	2/ 63	2/ 11	-	34
Total.....	5,972	16,622	440	671,250
South America:				
Colombia.....	-	45	-	36
Venezuela.....	29	49	66	-
Other.....	27	9	20	94
Total.....	56	103	86	130
Europe:				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	-	-	67,862	140,000
France.....	-	721,600	766,739	-
Iceland.....	78	34	-	-
Ireland.....	-	-	155	-
Italy.....	-	-	526,818	-
Netherlands.....	-	600,011	1,630,251	1,866,016
Norway.....	-	-	-	671,389
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	59,494
Trieste.....	-	-	-	6,712
United Kingdom.....	7,418	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	39
Total.....	7,496	1,321,645	2,991,825	2,743,650
Asia.....	18	310,992	114,607	142,270
Oceania.....	800	202	-	-
Africa.....	1,897	19	-	-
Grand total.....	16,239	1,649,583	3,106,958	3,557,300

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Compiled from official sources.

U. S. EXPORTS RECORD  
VOLUME OF FISH OIL

The United States exported a record volume of fish oil, amounting to 37,987 tons, in 1950. This represented a sharp increase from the 19,308 tons exported in 1949 and the 1935-39 average shipments of only 1,234 tons. European countries were sent 93 percent of the total with the Netherlands the market for 20,705 tons.

UNITED STATES: Fish oil exports by country of destination,  
1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
NORTH AMERICA:					
British West Indies.....	12	54	102	54	-
Canada (Incl. Newfoundland and Labrador).....	458	1,463	5,471	4,161	1,696
Cuba.....	155	119	75	88	181
Mexico.....	45	14	8	30	128
Other.....	59	34	23	9	8
Total.....	729	1,684	5,679	4,342	2,013
SOUTH AMERICA.....	96	171	6	8	60
EUROPE:					
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	8	2	-	2,100	20
France.....	19	17	-	57	47
Western Germany.....	126	-	-	5,646	5,645
Italy.....	15	3	21	20	7
Netherlands.....	15	3,426	-	5,354	20,705
Norway.....	10	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	15	1	-	110	8,891
United Kingdom.....	77	-	-	2	-
Other.....	15	11	1	-	34
Total.....	300	3,460	22	13,289	35,349
ASIA:					
Korea.....	-	-	-	1,323	-
Philippines, Republic of.....	66	25	150	308	540
Other.....	24	5	1	38	25
Total.....	90	30	151	1,669	565
AFRICA.....	2	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA.....	17	120	20	-	-
Grand total.....	1,234	5,465	5,878	19,308	37,987

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

(Continued from page 302)

GRAIN PROSPECTS FOR FRENCH  
NORTH AFRICA GENERALLY FAVORABLE

The outlook for the 1951 grain crop in French North Africa was generally favorable at latest report, in mid-February. Harvesting of wheat begins in May, and weather during the remainder of the growing season will, of course, have a large part in determining the final outturn.

Official acreage estimates are not available for the entire area, but preliminary indications are for little over-all change from last year's grain acreage. Some increase in acreage seeded in Algeria and French Morocco may be largely offset by a decline reported for Tunisia.

The condition of the winter grain in Algeria is reported excellent, following needed rains in December and January. Soil moisture reserves there were good following the abundant rainfall. Conditions for seeding winter grain were unfavorable in parts of French Morocco. Spring grain seeding, however, is expected to be sufficient to bring the total at least up to the 1950 acreage. Wheat acreage in the northwestern area was reduced as a result of unfavorable conditions. Dryness during November retarded seeding, and torrential rains in late December caused serious losses in areas seeded up to that time. Much of this area is expected to be re-seeded to spring grain. In most other areas weather has been generally favorable, and increases in winter grain acreage may compensate for the losses in the important wheat-producing northwestern district. Corn acreage is expected to exceed the 1950 area, with some expansion in the use of American hybrid seed.

Rainfall has been adequate, on the whole, in northern Tunisia, but deficient in most central areas. Distribution of rain has been uneven over much of the South, and was generally deficient throughout the country during January. Earlier grain acreage estimates were reduced to take account of the unfavorable moisture conditions. If conditions are favorable for the remainder of the season, however, the harvest is expected to equal that of 1950.

## COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

(Continued from page 308)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound		
					Spot	Export and inter-	mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		: Kantar					
Ashmouni, Good.....	3-14	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	1/ 140.00	: 81.15	: 11.83	
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 123.50	: 71.59	: 11.83	
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 186.60	: 108.17	: 11.83	
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 162.60	: 94.25	: 11.83	
<u>Bombay</u>		: Candy					
Jarila, Fine.....	3-15	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	2/ 770.00	: 20.50	: 21.30	
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	2/ 840.00	: 22.36	: 21.30	
<u>Karachi</u>		: Maund					
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	3-14	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 145.50	: 53.35	: 23.09	
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 153.00	: 56.10	: 23.09	
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 167.50	: 61.41	: 23.09	
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		: Metric ton					
Type B.....	3-15	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	3/ 8300.00	: 75.30	: 7.15	
<u>Lima</u>		: Sp. quintal					
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	3-13	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: 820.00	: 54.09	: 38.42	
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not available)			
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	4/ 970.00	: 63.98	: 47.19	
<u>Recife</u>		: Arroba					
Mata, Type 4.....	3-15	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	4/ 400.00	: 65.81	: 2.4% ad	
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not available)		: valorem	
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	4/ 420.00	: 69.10	: "	
<u>Sao Paulo</u>							
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 435.00	: 71.57	: 3.0% ad	
<u>Torreón</u>		: Sp. quintal				: valorem	
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 600.00	: 68.40	: 12.18	
Houston-Galveston-New							
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 44.86	: ----	

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Omitted from last week's table: Alexandria, March 8, 1950, in tallaris per kantar with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Ashmouni, Good, 141.60 (82.08).
- 2/ Ceiling price.
- 3/ Correction: Delayed cable, Buenos Aires, March 8, 1951, in pesos per metric ton with U.S. cents in parentheses, Type B, 8200 (74.39), tax (7.48).
- 4/ Nominal.



